

**Children view the Chancellor as a kind**

• One twelve year-old from Bochum said he would carry on Willy Brandt's good work of making contact with other countries in East and West. Another boy criticised the present Chancellor for letting prices go on rising. So he promised us economic improvements.



The originality of this competition's result really was food for thought. Obviously children in this country are growing up with mythical ideas of the power of our rulers.

In these days of sex instruction in schools children know what Mr. Daddy is doing in bed but have little idea of what the Chancellor is doing in Bonn.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 26 Feb.)

# The German Tribune

**C 20725 C**

## USSR ambassador poses awkward Berlin questions

Mention is also made of a Control Council document of 1947/48 according to which Berlin performs a dual function



The world's largest steelpipe plant has been built by Blohm + Voss, Hamburg, for the Soviet Union. The plant is to be assembled in Russia during the summer to produce steelpipes with a diameter of 2,5 metres to transport gas from Siberia to Europe. Development of the plant took 200,000 working hours. An article dealing with trade with Russia appears on page 10 of this issue.

What is more, the Soviet Union would only be prepared to adopt this approach, which would be a trifle hard on the GDR, its ally, if Bonn were to pursue, let us say, policies friendly towards the Soviet Union as foreseen by the Moscow Treaty. The upshot is that "The present poli-

Continued on page 2

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## IN THIS ISSUE

a merry dance

The point at issue is Berlin (West Berlin, as Fallin has never failed to point out, underscoring Moscow's viewpoint), not only the Berlin question as such but also as the subject of concessions prior to ratification of the Moscow and Warsaw treaties.

Of late Soviet politicians have stated on more than one occasion that a solution to

## Major parties gain in Rhineland-Palatinate state elections

The absolute majority pales not a little in significance alongside the fact that the Social Democrats, who in the Rhineland-Palatinate are usually something of an also-ran, succeeded in reversing the current trend towards far greater CDU gains in local elections.

His markedly jovial election campaign at which the others smiled often enough would appear to have made more of a mark on the electorate than had been supposed.

As for the Free Democrats (the National Democrats no longer need men-

tioning), the upward trend in Hesse, Bavaria and Berlin has been brought to an abrupt halt. The FDP, who had two Ministers in the outgoing administration now have a mere three seats in the state assembly.

For a party that felt it had now gained a fairly secure place alongside the two major parties the Rhineland-Palatinate

It is hard to say what did the FDP more damage, its failure to convince the electorate that it was responsible for a fair amount of what the government had achieved since 1967 or its emphasis, unlike on past occasions, on willingness to continue in coalition with the CDU.

In Bonn the Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions will welcome poor performance of the FDP less from a local than from a national angle.

The new Rhineland-Palatinate state government need no longer worry too much about a coalition partner that is bound to have one eye on ensuring the continuation of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 22 March 1971)



# EC-economic giant but political dwarf

هذه من القل



## REVIEW

## History exhibition opens in Reichstag building in Berlin

## DER TAGESSPIEGEL

A model of the Imperial Crown of the Holy Roman Empire welcomes visitors to an exhibition entitled "1871 - Questions on German History" being held currently in the rebuilt Reichstag building in West Berlin.

The exhibition, opened on 21 March, the hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Reichstag in 1871, ends with a comparison of the political and social orders in the two German states existing today - the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

The exhibition is being organised by the government under the patronage of President Gustav Heinemann. Professor Lothar Gall, the Gießen historian, and a large staff is responsible for planning.

The very title of "Questions on German History" indicates that it is not the organisers' intention to give visitors as complete a picture of the past as possible but to encourage and provoke them to think about the many breaks and divergent tendencies in German history, especially in the nineteenth and twentieth century.

Of course this does not mean that the exhibition does not guide visitors in a certain way. The date 1871, the year the German Empire was proclaimed, is not intended to be the climax of a long historical development as traditional nationalist historians will have it.

Instead it is treated as one date among many, one solution in the struggle towards national unity, a solution which most people realise is dubious after defeat in two wars that shattered the unity of the Reich set up one hundred years ago. The main emphasis of the exhibition is

placed on showing the divergent and contradictory motives leading to the unification of 1871 and the social, cultural and political state of Germany between the destruction of the old Reich with the onset of the French Revolution and the establishment of the new empire in 1871.

About two thirds of the exhibition is devoted to this period. It is divided into four main sections - the political awakening in the wars of liberation against Napoleon up to the Congress of Vienna, the period preceding the revolution of 1848 and 1849 and finally the period up to the proclamation of the Empire in 1871.

Developments since 1871 are then summarised under the title "Decisive years in German history - 1871, 1918, 1933, 1945."

Running through the four main sections is one trend - the desire to overcome monarchic rule and German particularism by uniting efforts towards national unity and individual liberty.

One of the most valuable aspects of the exhibition is that it shows the widespread democratic tradition that existed in Germany even before the failure of the Weimar Republic.

Together with this aspect, the long neglected economic and social problems caused by the spread of the Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century is given prominence in the exhibition.

As impressive as this part is, it leads to the retarding and eventually victorious counter-influences not being given such great attention.

The summary treatment of events since 1871 poses problems as it could lead visitors to assume that everything occurring since the proclamation of the Reich was only of secondary importance to German history in the past two centuries.

Because of this the year 1871 is made the visual climax. The exhibition meant to counteract this. It must also be noted with slight regret, especially as it is taking place in the Reichstag building, that an exhibition of this size did not pay such close attention to the development of German parliamentarianism.

Despite objections of this type, the work and cost have been worthwhile.

The visual presentation of exhibits is successful, the commentaries are well arranged, the historical material is good and a neat point is that two events are supplemented by short films, thus enabling visitors to gain a deeper understanding of the subject.

Visitors who want to do more than just enjoy the wealth of historical rarities require a considerable degree of learning. The tour of the exhibition can, easily last two hours if the visitor does not pick and choose. But people willing to devote this amount of time to the exhibition will find that their time has not been wasted.

The comprehensive catalogue, though it is more like a history book, provides additional stimulation for further thought on the subject despite the fact that history is often thought of as superfluous today.

Jürgen Schmudecke  
(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 12 March 1971)



Model of Frankfurt's Paulskirche at the Reichstag in Berlin

## New legislation guarantees security of the posts

## DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT

Government plans to ensure privacy for users of the tele and postal services by changing relevant passages in the postal law applying strict regulations to those who do not belong to the postal service entrusted with postal services. Bill puts it.

This amendment of the current law is necessary by proposals by conscientious objectors in the Bundestag. The gap in the law - only postal officials are dealt with in the relevant clauses would have prevented the employment of conscientious objectors.

Anyone infringing on the postal service users can be sentenced anything up to five years in prison alternatively, be ordered to pay a fine.

In the new Bill drawn up by the Ministry of Justice "restricted access" sufficient ground to punish a person who allows or aids others to infringe the privacy of postal-users. Now this has had to be deliberately punished.

The Bill also states clearly the right to privacy applies both to content of the communication and actual fact that the communication is made. Postal officials are therefore allowed to reveal who is corresponding with whom.

The Bill stresses that information of this type could amount to serious discretion if, for example, a "postal espionage service" was carried on.

Only unauthorised indiscretion is course be punishable. There are grounds for overriding the law when crimes are to be solved, when our democratic system is threatened or when national security is at stake.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 14 March 1971)

## PROFILE

## Jochen Steffen - left-wing but no communist

New politicians in recent months have inflamed the opinions of supporters and opponents alike as much as "Red Jochen" Steffen, leader of the Social Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein and his leading candidate in the provincial elections to be held there on 25 April.

Steffen, the "Franz Josef Strauss of the left" as he is sometimes called, has not failed to attract attention in heated debates with his picturesque language, chiefly since the start of the election campaign in his Federal state.

His election meetings often end in quarrels and have to be abandoned as he tells his audiences what they do not want to hear. His interviews even anger to his most sympathetic party colleagues.

Because of his controversial statements in the *Flensburger Tageblatt*, concerning the role of American troops in the Federal Republic, "Red Jochen" was gently though firmly reprimanded by SPD Business Manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski and Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Steffen is 42 and does not inspire the fear in people that he is sometimes claimed. He wears a waistcoat, has a carefully kept mustache and appears the model of an English gentleman.

His political career has not been without its reverberations even in the past. In the mid-fifties when chairman of the Young Socialists in Schleswig-Holstein he was banned from speaking by the SPD

after criticising the party's stand on rearmament.

Rainer Barzel has described Jochen Steffen as a man who cuts at the roots of democracy with his Marxist axe.

When he was elected chairman of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein in 1965 he soon demanded contacts with politicians from the German Democratic Republic.

But despite all his quarrels with the party establishment Steffen, described by Chancellor Brandt as a convinced Social Democrat and fighter, became a member of the SPD Federal executive in 1968.

Steffen may be uncompromising but he has always helped his party at elections. At the last provincial elections in 1967 the Christian Democrats' lead over the SPD shrunk to 6.6 per cent. In the Federal elections of 1969 this lead was cut to 2.5 per cent and was reduced even further to 1.9 per cent at the local elections in 1970.

But this time Steffen has to contend with Gerhard Stoltenberg who is certainly a more politically dynamic opponent than the obliging Prime Minister Helmut Lemke was.

It cannot be overlooked that Steffen is accepted by the people of Schleswig-Holstein despite his left-wing views. These wily farmers from the North of Germany like a person who says what he thinks without beating around the bush, even though his views might differ from theirs. Political wafflers enjoy little prestige up here.

Steffen also manages to find the right



Jochen Steffen (left), Chancellor Willy Brandt, Hamburg's SPD chairman Oswald Paulig and Munich Mayor Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel at the SPD conference at Timmerdorf (Photo: dpa)

forthright word for the right occasion. He has saved many of his election meetings where emotions threatened to boil over with a carefully chosen sentence in *Plattdeutsch*, the Low German dialect, thus winning people over once more.

Steffen is the undisputed boss of the SPD in Schleswig-Holstein. No other politician of his party is known remotely as well as he is in the Federal state. When the party's candidate for the post of Prime Minister was being elected Günther Bantzer, the mayor of Kiel, was put up by the small anti-Steffen group within the party and failed miserably. Bantzer received 21 votes while Steffen swept the board with 116.

Judgements of Jochen Steffen's political position have ranged from Barzel's "ultra-Marxist" to Hans-Jochen Vogel's "realistic reformer". If Steffen does become the new prime minister of Schleswig-Holstein we shall soon know what his real position is - centre or left of centre.

"Red Jochen" himself says: "All politicians supporting the extension of the sovereignty of the people are to be described as left-wing. And I support it". But, he says, he is not a Communist: "With the Communists proletarian internationalism means in practice subjugation to the hegemonial claims of the Soviet Union and incorporates basically, I believe, an anti-Socialist policy".

Thomas Wolgast  
(Münchener Merkur, 12 March 1971)

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## Public hearings in Bundestag become more popular

there was only one hearing. In March 1960 the committee responsible for transport and road safety organised a hearing on how the number of road casualties could be reduced.

Six public hearings followed in the fourth Bundestag but it was not until the fifth legislative period that there was something like a breakthrough. During these four years the number of hearings rose to 58.

It was also during this period that television gradually took interest in this type of public discussion and broadcast hearings for the benefit of wide sections of the population.

What are the advantages of broadcasting hearings over the radio and television and thus allowing the public to participate? The main argument in support is the fact that this enables people to form their opinion on problems of general interest. Two recent examples illustrate this point.

At the beginning of February this year the Bundestag committee responsible for home affairs together with the health committee, invited experts to a public hearing to discuss the problem of pollution and conservation. The issues dealt with during the hearing affected every-

body and were therefore of particular public interest.

The second example is the hearing organised in November 1970 by the special committee responsible for penal reform. For three days on end 31 experts discussed issues involved in reforming laws governing sexual offences.

This hearing revealed that the experts held widely divergent views, ranging from total rejection of reform to far-reaching support for the proposals, on a subject that was followed with equally lively interest by the general public.

During the sixth legislative period the Bundestag has shown its partiality to organising hearings. Forty public hearings were held up to the end of February 1971 and another seven dates were set aside for the month of March alone.

From this it can be seen that the number of public hearings in this legislative period will probably be more than double that of the last.

It is now to be hoped that the hearing does not become a mere matter of routine showing democracy at work but continues to have a fruitful influence on Bundestag legislation.

(DAS PARLAMENT, 13 March 1971)

The legislative work in the Bundestag is becoming more and more complicated as time wears on with the result that individual members scarcely find it possible any longer to take scientifically based decisions in some spheres.

Members usually have to rely on statements made by experts within their party. To provide additional information for discussions at committee stage the Bundestag has gradually adopted the American practice of organising hearings.

Paragraph 73 clause 3 of the Bundestag's standing orders was amended on 2 July 1969 and came into power on 1 October of that year. The regulation for public hearings now reads: "To provide information on a subject under debate, a committee can organise a public hearing of experts, representatives of interest groups and other people."

In practice this means that, before a Bill, amendment or any other alteration of importance is discussed by the committee responsible, this committee can invite scientists or association representatives who are expert in this field and gain important information from their arguments for and against before coming to a decision.

Although the hearing has been theoretically in existence since the very first legislative period, the first Bundestag did not make use of it.

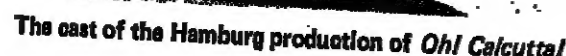
During the whole of the second legislative period there was only one hearing. In July 1954 the law committee invited experts to discuss the equality of the sexes.

Again in the third legislative period



## Hamburger Abendblatt

**Continued on page 7**



**(Photo: Keystone)**

Those who take an interest in dolls will know many of the exhibits from previous

Richard Hamilton's *Fashion Plate* at the Berlin exhibition  
(Photo: Katalog)

Rutherland's  
superb *Lucia*  
in Hamburg

Rainer Schöne, a member of the choir produced in this country, as a pianist was appealing and commanding enthusiasm.

**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

**Joan Sutherland as Lucia di Lammermoor at the Hamburg Staatsoper**

(Photo: Elisabeth Speltes)

Each of his gestures is given its precise acoustic accompaniment. The interpretation he gives is not over-exaggerated but pulsates with life. It is spontaneous and fresh. People have not heard music of this type from the Vienna Philharmonic for a long time.

You would have to be a purist not to be attracted by such great mastery. The audience was enthusiastic anyway.

**Susanne Materleitner**  
(NÖBE RUHR ZEITUNG, 10. März 1971)

He did not make the mistake of relying on the puns. This meant that the action was given zip and the three-act play had a stronger effect than it has normally.

Bert Kistner's stage design, a hilly pastoral landscape with Union Jacks and furniture, rather overdid the symbolism.

**Jürgen Althoff**  
(Tabercker Nachrichten, 10 March 1971)

romped about the stage naked from the tips of their toes to the tops of their heads. Let's hope no one caught cold!

**Mathes Rehder**  
(Hamburg: Abendblatt, 10 March 1971)

A scene from the Hamburg production of Shaw's *Heartbreak House*  
(Photo: Rosemarie Clausen)



## EDUCATION

## New mathematics replaces 'sums' in elementary schools

Thomas drew his index figure over the heads of the people to be found in a picture in his mathematics textbook. In a clear voice the seven-year-old schoolboy described the picture to other pupils of class 1c in a Hamburg elementary school: "That is the number of people drinking coffee. That is the number of readers. Father Arus is doing both. He drinks coffee and reads the newspaper at the same time."

Many school children in Hamburg and other Federal states learn "new mathematics" like Thomas does. It is always quantities that are spoken of. Numerals do not appear until later in the textbook. Parents will look in vain for the long sums and columns of figures they remember from their sums books.

The teacher fastened figures on to a felt board. "Who is going to help me find out the number of people drinking coffee?" she asked. "Let's play at the front here."

Seven children ran to the front of the class. Pupils wearing red pullovers or brown shoes had to stand together and each group was tied together with rope. Bettina wore a red pullover and brown shoes so she was allowed to stand in both circles.

"I want you now to put signs on the board instead of tying up the other children," the teacher said. The children took coloured rectangles and points from boxes on their desks and started to arrange them on the blackboard accord-

## DIE ZEIT

ing to the position of the people in the picture. The symbols on the board were surrounded by ribbon, quantities were formed and united.

This is the way that elementary school-children learn "new mathematics". Professor Peter Sorger of Kiel, who wrote a text book for use in teaching new mathematics together with Professor Walter Neunzig of Freiburg, explained the point of these and similar exercises: "A person must be able to think abstractly and relate acquired knowledge into the general scheme of things." In other words, schoolchildren should learn to think mathematically and logically.

Children of class 1c showed that they were equal to these demands. Little Bettina said, "I combine the number of drinkers with the number of readers." Circles and rectangles were painted on to the board. The teacher put a sign in between them to indicate that they should be added: "Now get out your sums books and crayons and combine the quantities A and B."

Joachim Arendt and Friedrich Wilhelm Usebeck have written a good textbook for children learning new mathematics during their first year at school. The work is published by Bagel Westermann and Erziehung und Wissenschaft.

They explain to teachers the aims of new mathematics: "Mathematical concepts should not simply be learnt parrot-fashion. Instead the children need practical experience, they need to experiment and construct. . . The aim of new mathematics should be to teach children through mathematical forms modes of thought and speech that will enable them to describe mathematical facts precisely."

Many parents understand nothing about quantum teaching which helps their children think mathematically. But most of them are prepared to cooperate and buy books about new mathematics.

Anyone dealing with this educational reform in greater depth will soon find that the method is tailor-made for children and gives them a modern didactic access to mathematical thinking.

The days of counting are numbered. Only people learning to think mathematically and logically from the very first school year will be able to satisfy the demands of modern society.

New mathematics also helps to overcome the differences between elementary school, high school and university as the new educational style has turned mathematics teaching into a unit from the first school year to the university seminar.

In elementary school the method provides more equality of opportunity in the learning process. All children first learn through play and their success in learning is therefore not so dependent on milieu and parental home.

"Bettina's father is a postal official, Kläre comes from a working-class background and Thomas' father is a physicist," the teacher reported. "But I hardly notice the difference in mathematics classes."

Professor Heinrich Bauerfeld, head of Frankfurt University's Seminar for Mathematics Teaching, gained a lot of information on the subject in a project investigating the possibility of modernising mathematics teaching. This work was financed by the Volkswagen Foundation who donated one million Marks.

Random tests during a preliminary study showed that initial teaching at elementary schools favours children from the lower middle class. During the test period they showed the greatest improvement in learning. Working-class and upper middle-class children showed less progress, the Professor said.

"After the experimental course," he added, "the reverse was true. Children from working-class and upper middle-class homes showed the greatest increases in learning while the progress shown by lower middle-class children corresponded to what it had been before."

Learning to think and thus gaining better opportunities are not inborn. The introduction of new mathematics is dependent on decisions of educational policy and the further training of teachers.

"At first I had a lot to learn," the teacher in Hamburg said. "After the course at the Further Teacher Training Institute I spent my holiday in Spain last summer swotting two hours every morning and afternoon on the beach."

The education ministers of the Federal states realised that teachers were the most important cog when they decided to modernise mathematics teaching at their conference in Saarbrücken two years ago.

In one of their recommendations they stated, "If there is to be successful

modernisation of mathematics the basic and further training of teachers for all types of schools must be to this end."

This will have to be done by the beginning of the 1972-73 school year. From that date onwards only new mathematics will be taught at elementary schools in the Federal Republic.

Dr Heinrich Schoene is responsible for planning and statistics in the Palatine Ministry of Education, the Arts and it was he who was the special committee that drew up education ministers' 1968 recommendations.

Today he says that the success of new mathematics teaching depends on the commitment of the teachers. Young teachers were already familiar with the new method.

Seminars have taught them quantum teaching in Leipzig. Georg Cantor (1845-1918) first used quantum teaching in Leipzig. He was a mathematician and physicist. He was in Germany, France and, as a research station in Jülich developed this Canada where Zoltan Paul Dienes, a Hungarian, did a lot of work on the subject.

Older teachers can only learn about educational principles of new mathematics in further training courses of this type are not even inferior to those of the past.

Dr Schoene has spoken of a general problem. Fresh teachers for new mathematics will not be ready until 1976. Even after 1972 when new mathematics is to be introduced through the Federal Republic it will be a question of chance whether a child really has a truly modern mathematics education. Children who have to switch to a teacher who is well-versed in the method to one who is more of a traditionalist will have been really lucky.

The profession of mathematics has lost its attraction a long time ago. Between 1947 and 1967 for example, a total of eighty mathematics graduates from the Hamburg college of education. These eighty teachers supposed to replace retiring teachers occupy now posts at the city's elementary and secondary schools, each with an average of five pupils.

In August 1968 the Volkswagen Foundation spoke of the disastrous shortage and turned particularly to mathematical and science subjects in schools.

The Foundation then started a programme to try and encourage young people to become mathematics teachers. 75 million Marks is being spent on this.

The Foundation announced, "By 1973 three to four times as many mathematics teachers will be needed in high schools in the Federal Republic if these subjects are to be given their full due in view of the rise in the number of pupils."

The recommendations made by education ministers at their conference in Stuttgart were intended to make up for the mistakes and neglect in the recent years.

But this is not enough. Anyone who enters the subject will find that education ministers have found it difficult to get the necessary guidelines for modernisation of mathematics teaching passed in their Federal state.

The Saarbrücken recommendations must serve as a basis. This guarantees standardisation, it is true, but in practice it is a laborious process especially textbooks must be examined and approved before they can be used in schools.

The departments of the education authorities responsible for this are

Continued on page 9

## MEDICINE

## Radar method locates heart complaints

Handelsblatt  
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG  
Industriekurier

Doctors will in future be able to measure the time taken by the blood to pass through the heart and lungs by using a radar method similar to that used by police to catch drivers breaking the speed limit.

Professor Feinendegen and a group of doctors and engineers from the Atomic Research Station in Jülich developed this radar method and recently introduced the first equipment of this type, the Gamma Retina V, to the public.

The idea is simple enough. It normally takes eight tenths of a second for blood to pass from the auricle, where the spent blood arrives from the superior and inferior vena cavae, to the ventricle.

Between the auricle and the ventricle there is the heart valve that opens under the pressure of the arriving blood and then immediately closes to prevent any blood flowing back.

If this valve is defective in any way and does not close correctly the flow of blood becomes slower. A healthy heart pumps blood through the lungs in 6.7 seconds. A sick heart does not function so quickly.

Medicine has only been able to take measurements as precise as this since substances with radioactive markings have been available for injection into the blood stream.

The Jülich working party has developed the radiation camera, invented as early as 1954, to such an advanced stage that it will be soon be available to a number of hospitals.

A small, harmless amount of a radioactive marked substance is injected into the patient's arm. It is carried by the blood.

Continued from page 8

headed by people who have no idea of mathematics. The best that can happen is that these officials give their teachers free rein in testing the new method.

Theoreticians are still arguing about the best educational programmes and the practicality and accuracy of the first new textbooks to have appeared.

Nobody has an overall view of how far preliminary work has progressed in all the Federal states, not even the secretariat of the Education Ministers' Conference. The circumstances surrounding the introduction of new mathematics reveal the clumsiness and slowness of education authorities in the Federal Republic.

But there is progress. As the structural plan of the Educational Commission of the Education Council states, "Changes in society and the political situation and the change, based on experience and research, in the assessment of a child's learning ability, a re-examination of all the initial learning stages."

"An introduction to science and sociology and modern mathematics and language teaching must be included in the primary sphere in an elementary form. The opportunity of working well and being able to deal with difficult questions is also a relief for a child subject to new and changing stimuli in his environment."

Wolfgang Rieger

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)



Weak radioactive substances map the bloodstream and irregularities are picked up by a special camera at the Jülich laboratory (Photo: Brigitte Hellgoth)

## Check-up scheme to combat prostate cancer

Benign and malignant tumours of the prostate gland are one of the most troublesome complaints of the elderly. Doctors and patients therefore welcome enthusiastically the various methods of hormone treatment that have been available over the past thirty years.

"Hormones instead of the knife" became a common motto among doctors. But with the findings gained in the meantime even hormone researchers are tending to support surgery at as early an age as possible.

Professor Herbert Klosterhalfen, a urologist, told the Endocrinology Association Congress meeting in Hamburg that the early operation of prostate gland sufferers was becoming more and more common.

Experience has shown that relatively young men can stand up to the strain of the operation and quickly recover after it, Professor Klosterhalfen said.

Despite the merits of surgery many doctors do not feel forced to prescribe surgery, even in the case of a benign tumour, unless bladder functions are considerably impeded if not altogether impossible.

This sort of advice was still common, the Professor said. But it was nothing more than a postponement of an unavoidable operation to a later and more dangerous date.

If treatment is delayed too long, doctors could have to reckon with a decline

in the functioning powers of the kidneys or circulation that would endanger the operation when it became the only solution.

If the operation is done as early as possible the rate of mortality is only between two and three per cent thanks to modern technology. Few efficient hospitals find that a prostate case is inoperable.

These and other patients who have a faulty heart or lungs and are therefore unable to undergo radical surgery are treated according to a new method. Liquid oxygen, which has a temperature of minus 19 degrees, is used to freeze the prostate gland. The cells decay and die. There is a relatively low rate of risk in this method.

Professor Klosterhalfen said that doctors were rarely faced with the question of whether they should operate on a patient with a malignant tumour of the prostate as it rarely happened that operable cases came to the doctors' attention. The malignant tumour of the prostate gland has few symptoms.

This state of affairs will however change when the preventive check-up for men is introduced.

Experience in America shows that radical surgery does however allow seventy per cent of patients to live for at least another five years. Otmnar Katz/PAM

(Münchener Merkur, 9 March 1971)

## Long-term climate research project

drawing up of a climate profile is of the greatest importance for the ski and health resort of Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

The long-term research work will not only enable the town's healthy climate to be controlled but will also provide the basis for a medical and climatological analysis.

Recently the public has begun to pay more attention to problems of the environment. Air pollution has assumed such alarming proportions in many parts of the world that this is not surprising.

Aerosol research can play a great role here. This deals with the smallest particles of effluent gas and soot to be found hovering in the atmosphere, thus carrying out research into a previously unexplored field.

If the head of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen Research Institute, Dr Reinhold

Reiter, succeeds in supplying a mathematical formula for the relation of temperature and insulating layer, there will be a chance of protecting millions of city-dwellers from the nightmare of smog.

A formula of this kind would enable meteorological stations to forecast when there would be a concentration of waste gases that could prove dangerous to people living in the area.

The work of the Institute on the behaviour of aerosols in the respiratory tract is equally important. A research programme into this has just finished after more than eight years.

A fully-automatic simulator copied the resistance shown at various points in the respiratory tract by sucking the air to be tested through a series of filters. The simulator automatically measures what quantities of the aerosols penetrate to which filter.

This apparatus enables doctors to determine the amount and harmful concentration of various dirt and toxic particles that could have penetrated into the respiratory tract and thus into the whole of the organism.

(Handelsblatt, 4 March 1971)

## Discover the best of Germany

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## ■ COMMERCE

## No USSR trade treaty but trade still flourishes

Premier Alexei Kosygin of Russia invited Federal Republic company bosses who had been on a round trip of the industrial area in the Siberian Steppes to a glass of vodka in the Kremlin.

The communist leader acted just like a capitalist. He said: "Gentlemen, you have seen the great possibilities, please help yourself." This was in the last week of January.

But when a Soviet negotiating commission came to Bonn four weeks later to open the discussions for a new trade treaty it was obvious that it is not so simple for us to help ourselves.

Certainly Bonn had helped pave the way to these negotiations by relaxing the restrictions on the maximum amount of goods that could be imported from Russia but nevertheless the Russians were playing for greater liberalisation.

After ten days they packed their bags and returned to Moscow. The negotiations for a trade treaty were adjourned indefinitely — according to schedule as the Foreign Office in Bonn gave out. The treaty-less state of the past seven years continues.

In fact no one believed that the trade treaty could be pushed through at high speed. The main snag is what role Berlin will play in the final agreement, and this in turn depends on the outcome of the Four Power talks in and about Berlin.

As far as economic negotiations between this country and the Soviet Union are concerned, what the head of Rowenta of Offenbach has said about negotiating with Soviet representatives applies generally: "Dealing with the Russians is so complicated and time-consuming that I am not insisting on any points."

Difficulties have also been experienced by the Daimler-Benz car manufacturers in Stuttgart. For close on two years they have been negotiating with officials in Moscow for the construction of a factory for lorry manufacture on the banks of the river Kama, 1,000 kilometres east of Moscow.

It is planned to build there the largest lorry combine with an annual production of 150,000 vehicles. In order to draw level with other European countries, for instance the Italians and the French, and to win a place on the Soviet car market the Stuttgart firm is prepared to grant licences as well as to give expert advice on the construction of the factory. But it was not willing to take on the role of industrial manager since that would demand too much of an individual company.

Although Mercedes has brought in the Augsburg-Nuremberg machinery company (MAN) to cooperate since this firm has gained useful experience of dealing with communist countries, namely Rumania and Hungary, the Russians have also struck up contact with Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz in Cologne and have shown interest in an air-cooled motor system.

Daimler-Benz motors are water-cooled. The final decision on water and air cooling is now expected to be taken in the spring after the Russian Communist Party conference.

One of the main difficulties of concluding treaties with the Soviet Union is complications arising from financing the projects. Because of their dearth of foreign exchange the Russians demand favourable credit conditions.

Since Bonn has, however, state credit available only for developing countries the Soviet Union has to avoid this country's capital market because the interest rates at present are so high, it

would be possible to ease the credit problem if Russia, as in the past, exported gold in large quantities. But there are no signs that the Soviet Union is going to take this way out.

Despite these difficulties this country's industry is reliable with regard to the question of financing the Kama project. Franz Heinrich Ulrich, spokesman for the Deutsche Bank says: "Our banks have managed to carry through the biggest private deal to date, delivery of steel pipes worth 2,000 million Marks (by Mannesmann). On this occasion too they will drum up all the money that is needed."

In addition to this Bonn has also expressed the possibility of a State guarantee system. Lack of foreign exchange often causes the Russians to call for mutual deals which make trading difficult. Their purchases are paid for with exports of their own goods which often force this country's industry into triangular deals, since it cannot always use what the Soviet Union has to offer.

Professor Matthias Schmitt, a member of the board of ABG, who has an intimate knowledge of trade with the East Bloc says that deals of this kind are like medieval bartering.

A spokesman for Hoechst dye works is of a similar opinion: "There are chances for the chemicals industry there, but difficulties arise because the Soviet Union expects us to buy its products in return."

The Confederation of Federal Republic Industries in Cologne is also not expecting a spectacular increase in the volume of trade with the Soviet Union since the Russians are scarcely able to increase their exports substantially. "Their insufficient supply of goods is aggravated by the lack of commercial products."

Statistics show that about 90 per cent of Soviet exports are raw materials and half-finished goods. Only 1.5 per cent of

Professor Matthias Schmitt, a member of the board of ABG, has analysed on a broad basis the "economic aspects of the government's East Bloc policy" while working for the Federal Republic Society for foreign affairs policies.

His visions of the future are, to be blunt, far too beautiful to be true. He sees cooperation between companies in the communist East and free West as providing a decisive basis on which companies from different social systems can work together.

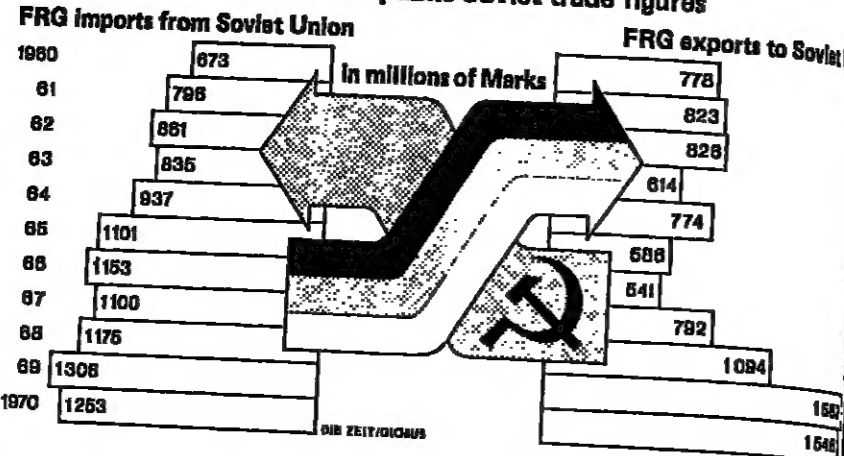
A connection of this kind would create for example an intensity and continuity of relationships, which cannot be achieved by a mere exchange of goods, quite in contrast to commerce, which is all too often conducted in conjunction with trading partners in the East within the context of a wildly outdated exchange system.

Cooperation means, in addition to this, making capital and know-how indirectly available and leads to interdependence of both countries involved.

Hopes such as these overlook some factors, however. Professor Schmitt himself cites an example where there were negotiations for four years on a co-operative venture with Bulgaria and then a further two years were spent trying to find out why this communist venture did not function correctly, until finally it was working satisfactorily.

The whole project swallowed up capital investments to the tune of seven million Marks. It is no wonder Professor Matthias Schmitt recommended that

Federal Republic-Soviet trade figures



their items for export are mechanical goods such as machinery. Only those companies that can export capital investment goods and plant have a good chance of doing deals with this country. The consumer goods industry is virtually shut out.

Herr Busse of Braun said: "The Russians are not interested in consumer goods of a short-to-middling lifespan. They are not happy if their people have Braun equipment in front of their eyes from town till night and their verdict is that Western exports are good."

The president of the Federal Republic industrial and commercial committee Otto Wolff von Amerongen, who is also on the Federal Republic Industries East Bloc committee is optimistic nonetheless: "Trade with the East is one of the greatest investments of the future for Federal Republic world trade," he said.

And Professor Schmitt forecasts further opportunities for trade with the East to be extended despite the conditions imposed by communist planned economies. He sees the way around this via industrial cooperation: "The difference in character of industrial co-working of this kind and simple trading arrangements lies in the intensity and duration of the relationship."

Technological and scientific cooperation is also the key to extending relationships for the German company with the Russians, Krupp in Essen.

Berthold Beltz, chairman of the ad-

visory board at Krupp said: "I am convinced that it would have been for this country to embark on co-operative ventures with the East Bloc. I have brought in the 1.7 million Mark workers. For the political climate would certainly have been better with communist countries."

Herr Beltz is also of the opinion that the percentage of exports to the East Bloc in comparison with total exports has doubled from the present four per cent: "This dream has long since been made true by Krupp. Our figures show between nine and fifteen per cent."

Throughout the years we have never through trading with the East Bloc have always earned handsomely." In his opinion increasing trade with communist East Bloc is possible without the completion of a Federal Republic-Soviet Union trade treaty. In fact that there has been no treaty several years has not harmed this trade.

Berthold Beltz said: "On the one hand since 1963 trade between this country and the Soviet Union has doubled almost 3 milliard Marks per year."

But Herr Beltz' love for Russia has limits. Some years ago Kosygin, known of the Krupp plight, pronounced that honoured burial place in the Kremlin if he moved to Moscow. He answered: "For as long as I live I shall be a capitalist. When I am dead you perhaps have me then."

Wolfgang Hoffmann  
(DIE ZEIT, 12 March 1971)

## Optimistic view of trade with communist Bloc

beyond the logic of an economic policy that is for the most part swayed by autarky and bilateralism and that eastern Europe too will find itself forced to make national economies far more international.

Of course currency exchange controls are not suitable for an industrial country that is ambitious when it can produce outstanding technical achievements in certain fields.

But in the Soviet Union as far as the relationship between politics and the economy is concerned it is clearly politics and doctrine that remain the dominant factors.

The plan devised by Professor Matthias Schmitt that would make the rouble convertible to an exchangeable currency in easy stages is fascinating. But it remains an open question whether there are opportunities and the necessary prerequisites for this to be put into practice.

Even though other East Bloc countries are straining hard to break free of the straitjacket of bilateralism and regard convertible rouble as one possibility for achieving worldwide economic integration with developing their economies in the well-known channels for as long as Russia says: "Not to making the rouble convertible."

Certainly on the exchange of goods scheme the volume of traffic will increase. Professor Schmitt himself learnt in Moscow that the time is not yet ripe for his "capitalist" ideas to be put into practice.

We shall have to wait and see whether time proves Professor Schmitt right when he says that in Comecon countries as well there will have to be a development

(Handelsblatt, 8 March 1971)

## LABOUR RELATIONS

## Unemployment benefits should be improved

Unemployment is still the greatest spectre hanging over any worker, particularly those in the higher income brackets, who often regard unemployment benefit as a kind of jumped-up fire work. This attitude is incorrect, in this respect a high degree of awareness is necessary.

One of the duties of a modern economic policy is to secure full employment. The mid-fifties the Federal Republic fulfilled this obligation to its citizens. There have always been sufficient jobs for those who needed them. The number of unemployed has on average exceeded the quota of unemployed by a considerable margin.

It is only by drafting in foreign workers that the total at present in this country is nearly two million — that we have been able to fulfil the requirements of firms.

Economic policies should also make sure that the companies remain solvent and viable and that the export quota does not drop.

One technological revolution comes hard on the heels of another. Constant change keeps the market alive. Those who want to keep up must make sufficient investments and change to fit the pattern as often as is necessary.

It will not always be possible to keep jobs going without making changes. Dismissals are often unavoidable and sometimes quite independent of the massive structural changes that affect whole

## Training Turkish workers for jobs in Turkey

With the introduction of a new development aid scheme the Federal Republic plans to help skilled workers from other countries employed here as *Gastarbeiter* to make use of the experience they have gained for the benefit of their home countries.

A statement was made in Bonn by the Minister for Economic Cooperation, Erhard Eppler, to the effect that this scheme will begin in May this year with 55 Turkish guest workers and will later be extended to the Maghreb countries.

The Bundestag budgeting committee has set aside three million Marks for this project. The Turkish workers who planned to return home on 1 May will spend nine months in Nuremberg studying for a diploma in mechanical engineering, car repair and electronics. Later on in Turkey they will study business management.

A further course will begin in September in Cologne for 150 Turks. The Ministry, which is responsible for development aid, will bear the costs of the training and the workers' accommodation.

On return to Turkey those who have done best in the courses will have an opportunity of branching out into business on their own in the servicing and spare-parts industries, as long as they have put aside a sufficient amount of capital from their earnings in this country.

If so they will each receive credit in Turkey of between 5,000 and 15,000 Marks (the duration of the loan being ten years, interest seven per cent with two free years).

(DIE WELT, 5 March 1971)

branches of industry. Protective contracts and other agreements protect workers from the greatest hardships, but the transition is not simple.

The redundancy insurance scheme that has existed in Germany since 1927 has long since ceased to play the role of a protector against catastrophes. With a budget of 3.5 thousand million Marks and a contribution of 1.3 per cent paid by the employee in the insurance scheme and his employer and an upper limit at present set at 1,900 Marks the Federal Labour Office would soon be out of business if millions of unemployed started streaming into labour exchanges. If that happened the matter would have to pass to the State which would have to intervene as far as possible.

The Federal Labour Office's funds are at present mainly needed to pay poor-weather compensation to building workers temporarily laid off and for measures to promote careers and career opportunities. Only one quarter of this money goes to the unemployed.

But just how does unemployment hit those affected? Does a short-term loss of a job without an immediate opening elsewhere amount to a catastrophe for the man who is laid off?

Let us take an example. An office worker is earning 1,800 Marks a month. He is married with two children. His take-home pay is something like 1,340 Marks. If he were unemployed for a year this man would receive unemployment benefit of 915.20 Marks per month. This would be 68 per cent of his take-home pay. There are two questions that must be asked:

Firstly: Is unemployment benefit of 68 per cent of the take-home pay sufficient to bridge the gap during a

period of temporary unemployment or could this amount be raised substantially without making the worker take the attitude that he might as well be out of work as working for almost the same money?

Secondly: Is the 1,900 Mark limit reasonable in the light of wages and salary trends in 1971 and is it sufficient to cover the needs of white-collar workers who have never thought in terms of unemployment in the past?

Experts in the unemployment insurance branch feel that unemployment benefit could be raised a few per cent without leading to the Andy Capp syndrome, without discouraging the unemployed from trying to find a new job. In addition raising the 1,900 Mark ceiling would not lead to any grave difficulties. The figure 2,500 Marks is being mooted in this context.

Increasing the mobility and the social security of working people who are temporarily caught up in the whirlpool of technical changes or structural improvements and made redundant would mean an all-round gain.

Short terms of unemployment must become an acceptable contingency for small groups of workers in our modern, highly productive society, which cannot survive without constant change to meet new conditions.

But developments of this kind that are forced on people whether they like it or not are only acceptable when they are accompanied by measures to ease the suffering of those affected and their families.

What is more the measures must be sufficient to cover the needs of men and their wives and children in all income brackets. What is sufficient for the lowly-paid worker will not cover all the commitments run up by a man with a high income.

Companies cannot bear the brunt of these expenses entirely. Society, and its organisations specially set up for these purposes, namely the labour exchanges, must step in. The permanent technical revolution charges a high price.

Werner Mühlbradt  
(DIE WELT, 11 March 1971)

## Ruhrkohle runs into trouble with works councils

operation and mutual trust. This, according to the conservatives, has not been infringed by the setting up of the discussion circles by the *Ruhrkohle* management.

Executives have a special status, formally set out in Federal Republic labour laws. If they themselves have certain powers of management — namely the right of hiring and firing — they are considered to be employers.

Meantime the increased concentration of companies into major industrial groups has watered down this special status. Industrial leaders are all too willing to bestow on long-serving members of their staff who can no longer be offered further promotion, honorary titles and empty positions of seeming importance.

The greatest advantage for an executive was the right of free negotiation of salary separate from the normal wage-scale agreements. Other office workers had to keep quiet about this while the personnel department management formed a kind of secret alliance with the personnel administration.

Now the major companies, such as for instance the chemicals concerns, employ thousands of workers who are not covered by the normal wage scale agreements but who no longer fulfil any kind of genuine employer role. By definition 5,000 employees in a mammoth concern are quite out of the question.

## Pensions scheme for ex ministers

The scheme of pensions for cabinet ministers that has applied up till now is unsatisfactory. Only those who have been in the cabinet at least four years and who are aged 55 or more can expect a minister's pension under the present scheme.

Above all the age-limit for retired ministers is based on an outdated notion that they must all be worthy old gentlemen, an idea that was far more suited to the Adenauer era than the present day.

If the government crisis in the autumn of 1966 had occurred earlier and Gerhard Schröder had not moved into the Ministry of Defence it many have come to pass that the Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs in Adenauer's cabinet and Erhard's would have been without any claims to welfare after thirteen years' service.

Prospects such as this do not make active political service a very attractive career for younger people since becoming a minister generally means giving up one's previous career.

The new plan put forward by the three parliamentary parties, however, seems to contain a superabundance of generosity. It states that in future at the age of 55 every politician will be entitled to a pension, as long as he has spent a year as a minister.

In fact the provision in this case amounts to only 12 per cent of the salary paid to the minister when in office, but two years' service gets over 18 per cent and three years' 25 per cent. Nowhere else is it possible to earn an old age pension so quickly. Following the introduction of pensions for Bundestag members the personal risk involved in becoming a politician has diminished, anyway.

For cabinet ministers who were in office for less than three years a sum of money to tide them over would have been sufficient. And for the others pensions should not come into operation any sooner than they do for the vast mass of workers, that is to say at sixty.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

Unions in the DGB whose chief planners are thought to have some connection with the anger of the *Ruhrkohle* works councils have been perturbed for some time that so-called executives are fulfilling employee roles. This was confirmed by a publicity campaign in which the DGB called on executives to voice their complaints. About 13,000 did so by letter.

These so-called employers, according to the DGB, felt that they were being exploited by actual employers. In the income bracket up to 3,000 Marks per month they feel they have been doing the donkey work for which the board of directors took all the credit. This group, 1,500,000 strong, was found by the DGB to be another section of "the underprivileged".

*Ruhrkohle* boss Kuhnke finds himself dragged into this battle for status by executives. And this cautious man who has never before allowed any trouble to arise with the unions is now being encouraged by the Confederation of Federal Republic Employers Associations in Cologne to fight the battle to the last.

The worst is yet to come. The overall works council of loss-making *Ruhrkohle* informed the management that if it held separate talks with executives it must in future reckon with having to deal not with the overall council but with the individual works councils of the 52 pits. Once a week throughout the year a works council representative could knock on Hans Helmut Kuhnke's door and discuss the same topics as the other 51!

Ernst Willenbrock  
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 7 March 1971)



## ■ TECHNOLOGY

## Berlin University launches seabed research project

West Berlin Technical University's department of marine engineering has launched a project group for work in the new discipline of marine technology. It involves specialists in various sectors, but mainly mining, nuclear technology and shipbuilding, and they both research and teach.

Already, for instance, seminars are held to deal in concentrated form with the whole gamut of exploiting the sea's reserves of raw materials for scientists at university, in industry and in administration.

The cost factor, and linked with it, the sea's depth, does, of course, play a crucial part in all projects for mining minerals from on or under the seabed.

Disregarding petroleum and natural gas

Digital desk  
chronometer from  
Berlin

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Not everyone may have their eyes glued to the screen when skiing events are televised but most people switch on to watch the Apollo space shots. One lot go up, the others go down but in both cases it is fascinating to watch the seconds and tenths of a second flash by at the bottom of the screen.

The fascination of numbers flashing by now need no longer be limited to television. It is available for home, office, workshop and laboratory in the shape of a newly-developed electronic table chronometer using luminous digits. Berlin inventors, taking advantage of the integrated circuits developed in the course of space research, have come up with this squat container with a clock face the size of a car speedometer and an almost non-existent appetite in terms of electricity.

The chronometer may be small in size, being towered over by a telephone, but its accuracy is claimed to be stupendous. Over a period of years it is more accurate than quartz chronometers, hitherto considered to be the non plus ultra.

It is started by push button in conjunction, say, with the Post Office time signal. Should there be any inaccuracy here, the manufacturers emphasise, it can only be because the finger did not respond swiftly enough to the pips and can certainly be rectified whenever the need arises.

The chronometer can also be stopped and started as required to time specific sequences. The margin of error there may be could, in any case, be eliminated at some future date by linking the timepiece directly to the Post Office time signal.

The chronometers can be built to show four, six or seven figures — hour and minute, hour, minute and second, and hour, minute, second and tenth of a second, as on TV.

The obvious advantages of the new device are ease of reading, noiselessness and the absence of mechanical parts that might be subject to wear and tear.

Watching tenths of a second fly past at high speed may not be everyone's cup of tea but in many cases it will be of benefit, either directly or indirectly, that the owner is up-to-date and makes the best use of his time. The new chronometers are certainly optically attractive.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 March 1971)



economic propositions in shallow waters include the exploitation of what are termed heavy mineral sands, such as tin, diamond-bearing sand, magnetic sand and calcareous mussel shells, and indeed sand and aggregate for the building trade.

The deeper and further away from the coast the finds are the richer the deposits must be to warrant the increasing cost of mining them.

The development of new methods, systems and machinery for prospecting, mining and processing deposits is natural of crucial importance.

The deposits in question include aluminium clays, so-called thermal caustic sludge containing a high proportion of copper and nickel and phosphate and manganese clods, the latter being particularly valued for the cobalt, copper and nickel they also contain.

Seawater itself is also rich in usable raw materials, for instance magnesium, a much-used lightweight metal that occurs in seawater in the form of magnesium salts. Primarily, though, the sea is a reservoir of organic products.

As occurred thousands of years ago on dry land Man now appears to be developing from a hunter to a collector to a cultivator of the seas.

There are plans for aquacultures, mainly in seawater lagoons and behind barges, even making use of the discharged heat of future nuclear power stations, hitherto considered to represent a biological hazard in rivers and lakes.

Characteristically enough an American

astronaut turned his back on outer space some years ago to devote his time to deep-sea research.

Diving equipment and vehicles can look back on a period of tempestuous development both in practice and theory. There will soon be liquid breathing devices that take their oxygen from the water like a fish's gills do. Divers will then be able to stay under for a virtually unlimited length of time.

For the exploitation of manganese clods and the valuable thermal caustic sludge that is there for the taking on the bed of the Red Sea and down to a depth of 2,000 metres below ground level Dr. Boes, the Berlin engineering consultants, have developed a twin-pipeline system.

Pumps on the surface pump water down the one pipeline and back up the other. On the way the pipeline collects the raw material from the seabed.

For the manganese clods, which have a greater specific weight than water, it is intended to use cylindrical containers into which the raw material will automatically be channelled and the containers then sent up the pipeline like pneumatic post cartridges.

There are already a variety of diving vehicles and underwater observation posts, indeed, entire underwater camps have been designed and only await construction.

British engineers have designed an underwater vehicle in which two men can survey the seabed down to a depth of 1,000 metres over a distance of twelve kilometres and a period of up to fifteen hours.

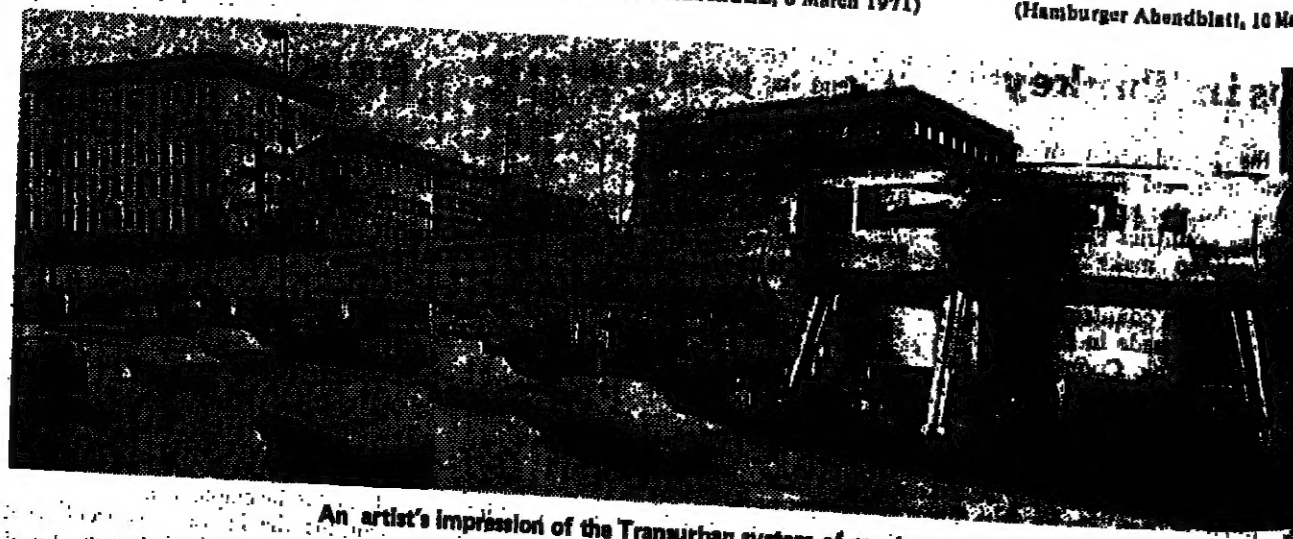
The vehicle is powered by two 3.2-horse-power electric motors and an oil-filled lead-acid battery.

Its equipment includes two 1,000-watt headlights, a device for detecting objects in the water, radio, a depth-sounder, compasses, a submarine telephone using pressure waves and cable TV with video recording equipment.

In short: Davy Jones's locker will soon be a hive of activity.

Hellmut Droscha

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 6 March 1971)



## Moving pavements to beat the rush-hour rush

Pedestrians in the city will soon be able to make their way from A to B via moving pavements travelling at a speed of eighteen kilometres an hour (twelve mph), a mode of transport recently unveiled in Munich by Krauss-Maffei.

Travellers are claimed to be considerably cheaper than buses, trams, Underground or suburban electric trains and to be able to carry more passengers too. They will be available by 1976 at the latest.

A rotating, disc-shaped hydraulic lift carries up to 400 people at a time to the level of the moving pavement where they

step safely over to the moving belt, which runs along steel and perspex tubing, can negotiate corners, is powered by linear induction motors and is cushioned on magnetic fields.

The manufacturers estimate the cost of a kilometre of moving pavement to be seven million marks, as opposed to about sixty million per kilometre of Underground and the cost per person per

## Infotheques for motorists

Motorists can hear for themselves from next year up-to-the-minute weather and road condition reports via infotheques to be installed at all bahn service centres by ADAC, Federal Republic motoring organisation.

Following successful trials at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Hanover, first permanent infotheque has just taken into service at the ADAC's new head office.

On picking up the receiver motorists will hear the latest road reports from the ADAC's Cologne. These reports will be taped automatically as the cue is given (the jingle radio plays before each transmission).

Each infotheque costs roughly 100 Marks. The Munich infotheque is to be installed at Bayerischer Rundfunk's main wavelength, which is to start transmitting on 1 April this year.

The radio in its turn can be up-to-the-minute road reports via ADAC, the police and foreign motor clubs.

DTC, another automobile club, called on the government to appoint a road safety commissioner. The new undertaking by the Ministry of Transport is a spokesman for the club said in Munich are unlikely to make much difference.

In view of the 19,000 road deaths annually the commissioner ought to launch an immediate programme to improve ambulance facilities and try to raise to finance the measures necessary.

When 5,000 million Marks a year spent on roadbuilding, the club fifty million Marks for road safety to be forthcoming.

"Otherwise," the club concluded, "the Minister of Transport Georg Leber cannot on at least 300,000 people not know the completion of the present building programme in 1985."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 10 March 1971)

# Presenting the Great Variety Show:

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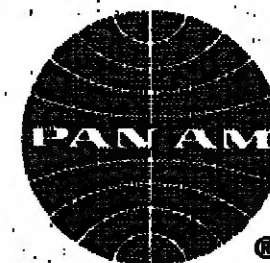
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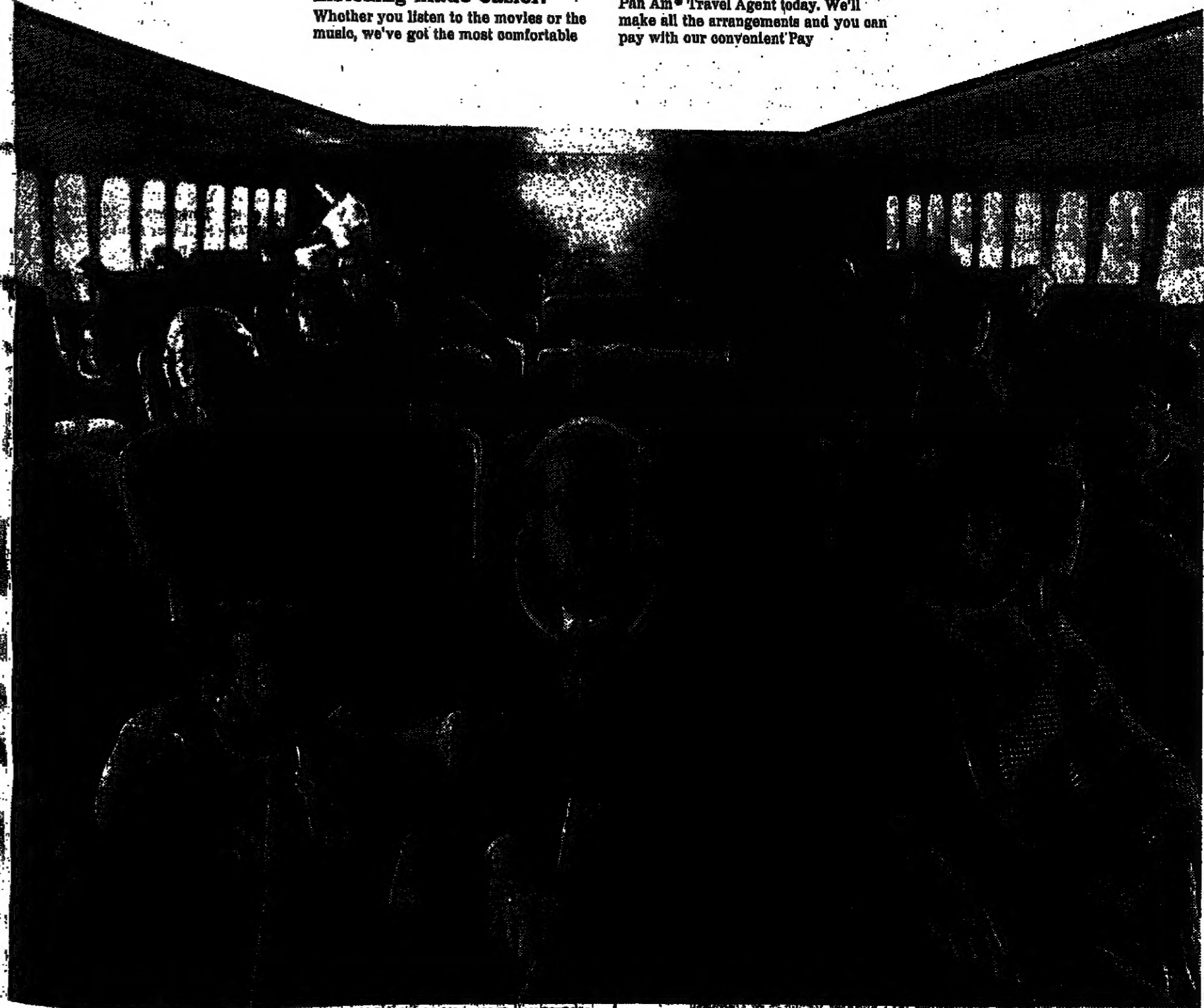
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## ■ OUR WORLD

## Cologne woman leads police a merry dance

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

A regular four-weekly intervals "Radio Gisela" programmes come on the air on Cologne police wavelengths. A charming female voice with a Cologne accent interrupts the monotonous flow of police commands. Police officials know immediately that Gisela has slipped into a police car somewhere and has set to on the microphone.

Gisela, who has told the police that she 31, enjoys, according to her own admission, police efforts to find out where she is. A spokesman for Cologne police admits that Gisela is only able to make her pirate broadcasts because "police officers have not locked their vehicles."

Gisela greets "the police lads" in a polite tone, asks if she is being picked up loud and clear and, according to a senior police official, chatters away in a lot of gibberish, which is presumably intended to be the introduction to a song.

The mysterious Gisela sings unaccompanied fairly harmless ditties. Her repertoire is not great. Her favourite evergreen is, "Ich wollt' ich wär ein Huhn" (I wish I were a chicken).

Pirate broadcaster Gisela went into action during Carnival and a reporter from a Cologne paper who was listening over the police radio said: "It was just right for the last mad days of Carnival, ideal for the mad men of Cologne. And with its lively unselfconscious nature the Carnival broadcast was far superior to those put out by authorised radio stations."

However, police officials were not too happy about Gisela's broadcast which caused them many headaches. They searched for hours but still could not find her. Some reckoned that the young woman had by this time acquired her own transmitter. Others feared that Gisela had made an exception and borrowed a fine brigade transmitter. Others thought she may have tried her luck with auto-bahn police radios.

But Gisela was not broadcasting from five brigade vehicles, code name Florian, nor from Edwin, the autobahn police vehicles. She had remained with her favourites on the "Arnold" wavelength, the city police.

What is more this time Gisela had not waited until she found an unattended police car somewhere on the streets of Cologne but was broadcasting from the grounds of police headquarters, where she had slipped into one of the several police cars parked there.

They sought her here, they sought her there, they sought the elusive Gisela everywhere but she could not be found and managed to carry on her broadcast till midnight on the night of Shrove Tuesday. She closed down her programme by singing loudly: "On Ash Wednesday it's all over."

Before this however she had been able to listen to the police messages as they hunted her down and was able to make ironic comments on them interspersed with ear-splitting bursts of laughter. The whole police force realised that Gisela was enjoying herself immensely.

When police officials finally realised that she was not in any of the cars on patrol but must be in one of those parked outside headquarters Gisela had to make for safety. She told them that she was going to hide in some dark corner.

A few minutes later when all the cars had been checked and locked Gisela came on the air again and told astounded police that she was broadcasting from one of their motorbikes. She complained bitterly that the crate did not have a powerful enough transmitter. Gisela freely ad-

mitted that the urge to make her illegal broadcasts generally comes over her when she has had a few drinks. But the police think it is more likely to be a mental disorder that comes over her once a month.

Pirate Gisela is convinced that the police will never bring her to court because they would have to admit that they had not paid sufficient attention to their radio cars. The police think that if they prosecuted Gisela she would end up receiving psychiatric treatment.

Her broadcasts have never caused a serious disturbance to police work and have never seriously interfered with their radio messages so they have always been able to see the funny side of it.

After the Carnival broadcast they are looking for a gatekeeper to check on people entering the grounds of police headquarters.

But this will not help them whenever Gisela finds an unguarded police car on the outskirts of the city.

Once the search had to be given up because Gisela had got into a Cologne/Mülheim police car, crawled between the seats and sent out her programmes.

Another favourite trick of hers is to get into one of the police cars waiting outside football grounds. She takes a transistor radio with her so that she can listen to live football commentaries and then she makes her own commentary for the police who are unable to listen to the broadcast themselves.

Gisela has been caught several times but she was always set free although she said that she would go on making her broadcasts.

One fact about her background that police have learned is that she once had a policeman boyfriend who taught her how to use patrol car radios.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 6 March 1971)

## GDR population stagnant

The population of the German Democratic Republic has scarcely increased at all in the past few years. At the census of 1 January this year 17,040,926 GDR citizens were registered.

This amounted to an increase of 37,271 on the last census, dated 31 December 1964, according to the head of the GDR Central Statistical Administration, Arno Donda. He said that a growth of a mere 0.2 per cent in six years was "not great".

The reason given for this lack of a population explosion was the unfavourable balance of the population as a result of "the imperialistic war". At the moment one citizen in five in the GDR is a pensioner.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

## Las Vegas Rhine project in jeopardy

Plans have been made to establish an Elten on the lower Rhine a pleasure park at a cost of 125 million Marks. A model of the pleasure park that should be in operation by 1973 has been made and the capital for the building of it has been deposited with a lawyer.

Bruno Nahrhaft, 55, from Düsseldorf heads a group of financiers who intend to build the gambling centre that will be open twenty-four hours a day. The centre will be modelled on Las Vegas in America.

According to Bruno Nahrhaft the centre will be built in the American colonial style and will include 70 restaurants, 120 shops and facilities from a chemist to a church. There will be many gambling houses, boutiques selling Oriental wares, tea shops, baths, a bowling alley and a go-cart track as well as riding stables.

On an artificial lake a Mississippi river boat will sail. There will be hotels with 1,500 beds of all classes for visitors. The "city" will be arranged with covered ways for pedestrians.

There is one difficulty that besets this project that must not be overlooked, however. For years the people of Elten have objected to the granting of a private gaming concession and so far the local authorities responsible have not granted approval of the project. This concession, the initiators of the project freely admit, governs not only the building of the Elten casino but also the whole "Las Vegas" project.

While officially the promoters of this scheme are optimistic that eventually they will be awarded permission to go ahead and press their arguments for the project even more tenaciously, many people in Elten are sceptical that the scheme will ever come to fruition.

(Kölnischer Nachrichten, 9 March 1971)

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Prisoners' leave

Extremely successful was the programme that has been introduced allowing prisoners to go home for periods of leave.

During 1970 more than 1,800 prisoners were allowed to go home for periods of leave.

Next three years were allowed to go home for periods of leave.

Only eight per cent of prisoners were allowed to go home for periods of leave.

The periods of leave were up to 14 days in duration. In all cases the prisoners were quickly taken charge once more.

The Minister of Justice pointed out that allowing prisoners home for periods of leave was a direct evidence of the value of the work done by the prison service.

Mertz, however, made no bones about the fact that it has already cost him many a sleepless night and will no doubt cost him a good many more.

His anxiety is understandable. It will cover an area of 74,800 square metres (more than eighteen acres) and weigh not far short of 2,000 tons. A marquee roof of this size takes some designing and erecting.

It will, for instance, take a network of hawsers weighing 1,645 tons and supported by masts up to eighty metres (262 ft) tall and 3.5 metres (12 ft) in diameter. In all there will be 440 kilometres (275 miles) of hawser.

Then again, there are hawsers and hawsers. Some of them, on the outer circumference, will be as thick as not one but several arms. They will consist of ten bundles of 55 skeins each consisting of seven wires half a centimetre in diameter.

Taking half-centimetre wire as the unit of account, as it were, the total hawser length will be 1,694 kilometres (1,120 miles). The hawsers will support 330,000 tons of transparent, grey-brown tinted acrylic glass.

On the day, whenever it is, hydraulic presses will lift the whole structure off the ground centimetre by centimetre. The size of a dozen football grounds and the weight of 2,000 Volkswagens, the marquee's hawser network will consist of 137,000 knots.

It will be a dramatic sight and it is hardly surprising that the prospect is causing the men responsible many a sleepless night.

What, Herr Mertz was asked, will happen if the experiment proves a failure and the whole structure collapses. His answer was short and to the point. "It has to prove a success," he countered.

He had already commented that at such an enormous and complex event as the Olympics mistakes are bound to happen but not for one moment did he have the symbol of the Munich Olympics, the

many people in this country stay at home at the weekend, according to a survey conducted by citizens' committees in six cities. The survey was commissioned by the Nuremberg planning institute.

Asked what they would prefer to do at the weekend twenty-seven per cent admitted that they wanted only to remain at home in their own gardens.

A further twenty-seven per cent said that they never had anything definite at the weekend. Twenty-five per cent said that they went out to somewhere refreshing in the country, away from the noise and dirt of the city.

The remainder said that they went to parks in the city, to the city centre or another part of the city at weekends.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 12 February 1971)

## GDR press freed

All restrictions on newspapers for the German Democratic Republic being brought into this country were lifted by a unanimous vote of the Bundestag on 10 March.

It was decided that the temporary ruling allowing GDR papers and magazines to be imported, which was due to expire on 31 March should be extended indefinitely.

In addition the proviso that GDR newspapers could only be handled via the postal services and the trade were withdrawn.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

## SPORT

## Olympic building work forges ahead

From the word go the men responsible for the construction of the Olympic facilities in Munich and Kiel promised to put all their cards on the table and so far they have kept their promise.

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(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 11 March 1971)

The Olympic stadium under construction  
(Photo: Olympia Photo)

Aden	SA \$ 0.65	Colombia	col. \$ 1.-	Formosa	NT \$ 2.-	Indonesia	Rp. 15.-	Malawi	M. \$ 0.40	Paraguay	G. \$ 0.30	Sudan	PT \$ 5.-
Algeria	AF 10.-	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.-	France	FF 0.50	Iran	RI 10.-	Malaysia	M. \$ 0.40	Peru	P. \$ 0.50	Tanzania	T. \$ 0.50
Angola	Esc. 1.-	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.-	Gabon	GA 10.-	Iraq	IR 10.-	Mexico	MX 10.-	Philippines	P. \$ 0.50	Thailand	TH 10.-
Argentina	\$ m n 45.-	Costa Rica	C. 0.85	Gambia	DM 1.-	Israel	IL 10.-	Morocco	DM -45	Portugal	Esc. 1.-	Trinidad and Tobago	TT \$ 0.30
Australia	\$ 10.-	Cuba	P 1.12	Germany	cedi 0.72	Italy	Li. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.-	Rhodesia	Esc. 1.-	USA	\$ 0.10
Austria	S 3.-	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Guatemala	Q 0.85	Jordan	Jd 0.50	Nepal	Rs. 10.-	Rwanda	F. Rw 12.-	Uruguay	PT \$ 5.-
Belgium	fr 6.-	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.-	Haiti	dkr 0.80	Kenya	Ken 10.-	Netherlands	fl. 0.50	Saudi Arabia	S. 10.-	Venezuela	B. 0.10
Brazil	\$ 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.80	Honduras	\$ B 0.20	Kuwait	Ku 10.-	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.-	Zambia	Z. 10.-
Bulgaria	lev 0.85	Ecuador	E 0.50	Hong Kong	HK \$ 0.70	Laos	La 10.-	Sierra Leone	S. 10.-	Switzerland	Sw 0.50		
Burma	Rs. 10.-	El Salvador	E. 0.50	India	Rs. 10.-	Libania	Lib 10.-	Somalia	Sh 0.50	Taiwan	T. \$ 0.50		
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.-	Ethiopia	Eth. 0.30	Indonesia	Rp. 15.-	Libya	Lib 10.-	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Tanzania	T. \$ 0.50		
Canada	Can. \$ 0.30	Finland	fmk 0.50	Iran	RI 10.-	Luxembourg	fr 6.-	South Korea	Won 25.-	Trinidad and Tobago	TT \$ 0.30		
Ceylon	Esc. 0.50					Madagascar	FM 30.-	Spain	P. 16.-	USA	\$ 0.10		
Chile										USSR	Rbl. 0.10		



Pamela Behr and her father Sepp

(Photo: AP)

## Pamela Behr, 14 year-old slalom wonder

be the case but is hardly the Olympic organisers' responsibility.

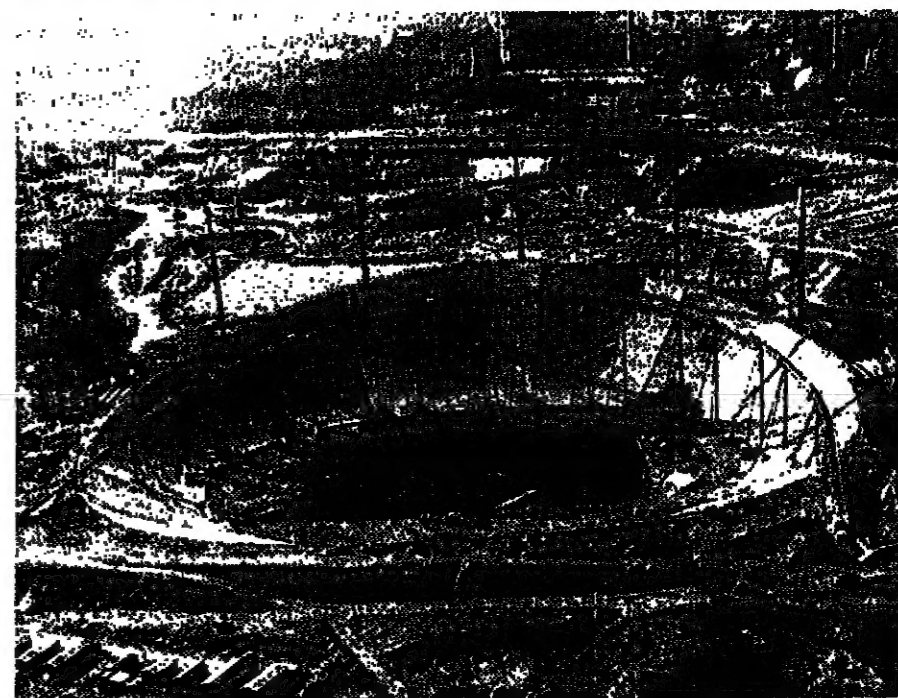
This year, Herr Mertz added, progress on the Olympic site will be less obvious to the naked eye because most of the work yet to be done will be in the interiors.

Already 3,000 workers are fitting out the stadiums, arenas and so on. As the weather improves they will be joined by more and more with each month that goes by. The largest building site in Europe must be ready on time.

When they pack their tools and leave we will then see what the return on an investment of more than a thousand million marks has been. On no account are the facilities going to cost more than the latest estimate of 1,350 million marks.

Herr Mertz sounds a markedly confident note as he adds that "We double check before spending a single Mark."

Karlheinz Vogel  
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 March 1971)



The man who should have been most delighted was the first to put a damper on jubilation. "Don't put ideas into the girl's head," Heinz Krecke of the skiing association commented after Pamela Behr's slalom victory at the skiing championships in Hindelang.

Pamela is a mere fourteen year old and still goes to secondary school. She is the youngest national champion in a skiing discipline ever.

Hindelang has often enough been linked with the name Behr. Nine years ago one Sepp Behr won his seventh and last Federal Republic championship title.

Pamela Behr was born on 21 September 1956, lives in Sonthofen and first donned skis at the age of six. She won her first race in Partonkirchen at the age of nine.

At the end of January she beat forty rivals in Jahorina, Yugoslavia, to win the European junior championships.

She is 1.60 metres (five foot three) tall and weighs fifty kilos (110 lbs). She has two immediate ambitions, to take part in the 1972 Winter Olympics in Sapporo, Japan, and to go into commerce when she leaves school.

What is her attitude towards sport in general and skiing in particular? "Skiing," she says, "is my hobby and I prefer the slalom because it calls for the most in skill."

She owes much of her progress to the courses held by the skiing association. "She must not be allowed to burn up too quickly," Heinz Krecke says. "We must build her up systematically."

She has certainly got off to a flying start, but this is not always the best way to start a career. The pundits know what it is like to be too good too young. Not every boy or girl wonder can win a gold medal.

Rosi Mittermaier, who is only six years older and won two national titles at the age of sixteen, was also felt to be something of a girl wonder.

(DIE WELT, 9 March 1971)

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